



CROSSWALK 2:



LINKAGES BETWEEN MONTREAL PROCESS CRITERIA AND INDICATORS AND THE THE IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION



Version 1.0
January, 2002



PINCHOT INSTITUTE
FOR CONSERVATION

Washington, DC
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In cooperation with:
USDA Forest Service International Programs
DOI Bureau of Land Management
USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Background	2
Proposals for Action.....	2
Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators.....	3
Methodology	4
Crosswalk 2	6



INTRODUCTION

This crosswalk builds upon recent international efforts to promote implementation and reporting on progress toward sustainable forest management (SFM). These efforts are the **Proposals for Action**, identified by the United Nations (UN's) Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), and the **Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests**, also known as the **Montreal Process C&I**. The crosswalk is intended for both domestic and international audiences and for use by governments, the international community, and other stakeholders.

The UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) has invited countries to report on progress in implementing the 270+ national and international Proposals for Action to promote SFM. It has been recommended that countries begin by assessing the Proposals against current domestic forest-related policies and programs and then determining the national relevance of each proposal. It is anticipated that the gaps in domestic and international institutions and/or programs may be identified, leading to actions to address those gaps. Although the participating countries are not legally bound by the Proposals for Action, there is a substantial political obligation to fully implement the Proposals. Given the complexity of the negotiated Proposals, many countries have found it difficult to understand and develop a national commitment to their implementation.

Concurrently, the twelve Montreal Process countries have been working since 1995 to voluntarily implement a set of criteria and indicators to measure national progress in SFM. The seven criteria and 67 indicators of the Montreal Process C&I were developed to provide a framework for assessing, monitoring, and reporting on the national status and trends in the biological, social and economic conditions relevant to temperate and boreal forest management. Other similar processes exist around the world and involve more than 150 countries. A great deal of work has already been invested in C&I reporting by various countries.

In discussing the Proposals for Action, many countries have expressed an interest in utilizing existing assessment and reporting tools to avoid duplicative actions toward implementation and reporting. Analysis of the Proposals for Action and the Montreal Process C&I suggests that many of the sustainability topics are common to both processes. Given the compatibility among existing international C&I processes, a correlation among the Proposals for Action and other C&I processes exists. Thus, documenting the linkages between the Montreal Process C&I and the Proposals for Action has been undertaken to enable and facilitate concurrent implementation.

BACKGROUND

Proposals for Action

In its final meeting in 1997, the UN Ad Hoc **Intergovernmental Panel on Forests** recommended more than 150 Proposals for Action to the international community to address a range of forest problems that countries should address at the domestic level. In developing the Proposals, the IPF was mandated to "pursue a consensus and formulate... actions in order to combat deforestation and forest degradation, and to promote the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests."¹ The IPF Proposals cover five themes:

- 1) Implementation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) decisions related to forests at the national and international levels;
- 2) International cooperation in financial assistance and technology transfer;
- 3) Scientific research, forest assessment, and development of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;
- 4) Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services;
- 5) International organizations and multilateral institutions, and instruments, including appropriate legal mechanisms.

The **Intergovernmental Forum on Forests** was created in 1997 to facilitate implementation of the IPF Proposals for Action and to further the policy dialogue on a number of issues that were unresolved during the IPF process. The IFF's final report², produced in 2000, recommended more than 120 additional Proposals for Action covering three categories and eight elements:

Category I

- (a) Promoting and facilitating the implementation of the IPF's Proposals for Action;
- (b) Reviewing, monitoring, and reporting on progress in the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests.

Category II

- (a) The need for financial resources;
- (b) Trade and environment;
- (c) Transfer of environmentally sustainable technology;
- (d) Issues needing further clarification, including: underlying causes of deforestation; traditional forest-related knowledge; forest conservation and protected areas; forest research; valuation of forest goods and services; economic instruments; tax policies and land tenure; future supply and demand of wood and non-wood products; and assessment, monitoring, and rehabilitation of forest cover in environmentally critical areas;
- (e) Forest-related work of international and regional organizations.

Category III

- (a) Future international arrangements and mechanisms for forests.

The **United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)** was created in 2000 as the permanent intergovernmental body responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Proposals for Action and enhancing cooperation and international forest policy dialogue.

Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators (Montreal Process C&I)

In 1994, ten countries (Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) formed the Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests, which became known as the Montreal Process. The goal was to advance the development of internationally agreed-upon criteria and indicators for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests at the national level.³ In February of 1995, these ten countries agreed to implement a comprehensive set of Criteria and Indicators through the Santiago Declaration. Subsequently, two additional countries (Uruguay and Argentina) joined the Montreal Process and endorsed the use of the C&I, bringing membership in the Montreal Process to 12 countries.

The Montreal Process Criteria are:

- Criterion 1** Conservation of Biological Diversity
 - 1.1 Ecosystem diversity (5 indicators)
 - 1.2 Species diversity (2 indicators)
 - 1.3 Genetic diversity (2 indicators)
- Criterion 2** Maintenance of Productive Capacity of Forest Ecosystems (5 indicators)
- Criterion 3** Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Health and Vitality (3 indicators)
- Criterion 4** Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources (8 indicators)
- Criterion 5** Maintenance of Forest Contribution to Global Carbon Cycles (3 indicators)
- Criterion 6** Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-term Multiple Socio-Economic Benefits to Meet the Needs of Societies
 - 6.1 Production and consumption (6 indicators)
 - 6.2 Recreation and tourism (3 indicators)
 - 6.3 Investment in the forest sector (4 indicators)
 - 6.4 Cultural, social, and spiritual needs and values (2 indicators)
 - 6.5 Employment and community needs (4 indicators)

- Criterion 7** Legal, Institutional, and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management
- 7.1 Legal framework (5 indicators)
 - 7.2 Institutional framework (5 indicators)
 - 7.3 Economic framework (2 indicators)
 - 7.4 Measure and monitor changes (3 indicators)
 - 7.5 Conduct and apply research and development (5 indicators)

The Montreal Process countries are now implementing the Montreal Process C&I. Activity is taking place at the international, national, and local levels. In the United States, a Washington, DC-based multi-institutional Roundtable on Sustainable Forests formed in 1998 to support U.S. implementation of the Montreal Process C&I. The Roundtable is a forum for dialogue regarding how the Montreal Process C&I can contribute to improving forest management.

METHODOLOGY

The following explains how previous work was used to construct this crosswalk, the differences between the Proposals for Action and the Montreal Process C&I, and how the crosswalk can be used for implementation of the Proposals for Action.

Two crosswalks have been created to show the linkages between the Proposals for Action and the Montreal Process C&I. Crosswalk 1 starts with the Proposals and illustrates the corresponding Montreal Process C&I. Crosswalk 2 starts with the Montreal Process C&I and illustrates the corresponding Proposals. The purpose of illustrating the linkage both ways is to facilitate the examination of the correlation from either perspective.

Two publications are available to improve understanding of the Proposals for Action. *The Practitioner's Guide to the Implementation of the IPF Proposals for Action*, a six-country initiative developed in 1999, simplified the language of the original IPF Proposals for Action.⁴ However, it should be noted that the text of the Guide is not a substitute for the agreed-upon text of the Proposals for Action. Building on the Practitioner's Guide, Australia developed a second tool in 2000 to provide an integrated summary of the more than 270 IPF and IFF Proposals for Action. Similar to the Practitioner's Guide, the goal of the Australian Summary was to *"improve the understanding of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action by simplifying the wording and (by) grouping related Proposals for Action. The summary could be used by countries to assist with national assessments of the implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action."*⁵

The following crosswalk builds upon the Practitioner's Guide and the Australian Summary. The numbering of the Proposals in the crosswalk has been altered from Australia's version to allow for clearer reference to the Montreal Process indicators. Each summarized Proposal is cross-referenced with the full text of the negotiated Proposals for Action, which can be found at:

<http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/cn17/ipf/1997/ecn17ipf1997-12.htm> (for the IPF Proposals) and at <http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/cn17/2000/ecn172000-14.htm> (for the IFF Proposals).

The Proposals for Action are oriented towards institutional frameworks, such as programs and policies that address forest management. As such, there is sufficient overlap with Criterion 7 of the Montreal Process C&I, which examines the extent to which countries have a legal, institutional, and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management. Thus, unless specifically stated, the Montreal Process indicator listed is within Criterion 7. There were a few instances, however, where indicators from other criteria are listed accordingly.

The Proposals for Action and the Montreal Process C&I are phrased differently. The Proposals are *action statements*, while the Montreal Process indicators ask for the *trend or extent* to which something exists. It should be understood that the Montreal Process indicators are relevant to the Proposals in that they reveal the ability of national institutions or programs to address a Proposal. Therefore, availability of data for an

indicator informs policy makers whether additional actions might be needed. Even so, reporting on the Montreal Process indicators is not equivalent to implementing the Proposals.

The crosswalks identify the indicators that will help reveal the current data available, programs in place, or research capability that can be useful to assess the existing national situations relative to a Proposal. For example, in order to assess development and implementation of protection and conservation strategies (Proposal I.20), it is useful to examine indicators that reveal whether information is available on protected areas or the extent to which current laws exist to require such strategies. The status of these indicators suggests the degree of action needed by a country to implement the specific Proposal.

To improve the crosswalk's readability, key words or phrases that verify the linkage between the Proposals for Action and the Montreal Process C&I have been bolded. In addition, the degree of linkage is noted in the last column under a "High," "Medium," or "Low" ranking. The ranking is indicated for the full suite of related indicators or related Proposals.

There are several Proposals with no apparent link to any Montreal Process indicators. This is commonly true for Proposals that are oriented towards an international response since the C&I are designed for domestic utilization. Nonetheless, the international Proposals are included because they also need to be assessed.

NOTES:

- 1 Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on its fourth session. March, 1997.
- 2 Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, March, 2000.
- 3 Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests: The Montreal Process. December, 1999. Second Edition.
- 4 Practitioner's Guide to the Implementation of the IPF Proposals for Action. Prepared by the Six-Country Initiative in Support of the UN Ad-Hoc IFF. May, 1999.
- 5 Summary of Proposals for Action. Commonwealth of Australia, 2000.



CROSSWALK 2:

LINKAGES BETWEEN THE MONTREAL PROCESS CRITERIA AND INDICATORS AND THE IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

CRITERION 1: Conservation of Biological Diversity

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
<i>Ecosystem Diversity</i>		
1.1.a. Extent of area by forest type relative to total forest area	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
1.1.b. Extent of area by forest type and by age class or successional stage.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
1.1.c. Extent of area by forest type in protected area categories as identified by IUCN or other classification systems.	I.20. Develop and implement appropriate planning and management strategies for the representative protection and conservation of the full range of forest values on an ecosystem basis within and outside protected areas.	Medium
	I.23. Develop and implement methodologies and criteria to assess the adequacy, consistency, condition and effectiveness of protected areas and their management.	
1.1.d. Extent of areas by forest type in protected areas defined by age class or successional state.	I.20. Develop and implement appropriate planning and management strategies for the representative protection and conservation of the full range of forest values on an ecosystem basis within and outside protected areas.	Medium
	I.23. Develop and implement methodologies and criteria to assess the adequacy, consistency, condition and effectiveness of protected areas and their management.	
1.1.e. Fragmentation of forest types.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i> 1.2.b. The status (threatened, rare, vulnerable, endangered, critically endangered) of forest dependent species at risk of not maintaining viable breeding populations, as determined by legislation or scientific assessment.	
<i>Genetic Diversity</i>		
1.3.a. Number of forest dependent species that occupy a small portion of their former range.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
1.3.b. Population levels of representative species from diverse habitats monitored across their range.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	

CRITERION 2: Maintenance of Productive Capacity of Forest Ecosystems

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
2.a. Area of forestland and net area of forestland available for timber production.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
2.b. Total growing stock of both merchantable and nonmerchantable tree species on forestland available for timber production.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
2.c. The area and growing stock of plantations of native and exotic species.	I.17. Enhance the role of plantations as a mechanism for reducing deforestation and forest degradation of natural forests.	Low
2.d. Annual removal of wood products compared to the volume determined to be sustainable.	I.10. Prepare national information on sustainable forest management, including forest resource assessments and forest statistics on wood and non-wood forest products and services.	Medium
2.e. Annual removal of non-timber forest products (e.g., fur bearers, berries, mushrooms, game), compared to the level determined to be sustainable.	I.10. Prepare national information on sustainable forest management, including forest resource assessments and forest statistics on wood and non-wood forest products and services.	Medium

CRITERION 3: Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Health and Vitality

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
3.a. Area and percent of forest affected by processes or agents beyond the range of historic variation , e.g. by insects, disease, competition from exotic species, fire storm, land, clearance, permanent flooding, salinization, and domestic animals.	I.15. Study and analyze historical and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation , including the impacts of transboundary pollution, poverty, fuelwood collection and processes outside the forest sector.	Low
	I.29. Give high priority in national forest programs to the rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas.	
3.b. Area and percent of forestland subjected to levels of specific air pollutants (e.g. sulfates, nitrate ozone) or ultraviolet B that may cause negative impacts on the forest ecosystem.	I.31. Develop national assessment and monitoring methods, extend regional programs for monitoring impacts of air pollution and provide factual information about transboundary air pollution.	Low
3.c. Area and percent of forestland with diminished biological components indicative of changes in fundamental ecological processes (e.g. soil, nutrient cycling, seed dispersion, pollination) and/or ecological continuity (monitoring of functionally important species such as fungi, arboreal epiphytes, nematodes, beetles, wasps, etc.)	I.29. Give high priority in national forest programs to the rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas.	Low

CRITERION 4: Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
4.a. Area and percent of forestland with significant soil erosion.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
4.b. Area and percent of forestland managed primarily for protective functions (e.g. watersheds, flood protection, avalanche protection, riparian zones.)	I.20. Develop and implement appropriate planning and management strategies for the representative protection and conservation of the full range of forest values on an ecosystem basis within and outside protected areas.	Low
	I.23. Develop and implement methodologies and criteria to assess the adequacy, consistency, condition and effectiveness of protected areas and their management.	
	I.29. Give high priority in national forest programs to the rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas.	
4.c. Percent of stream kilometers in forested catchments in which stream flow and timing has significantly deviated from the historic range of variation.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
4.d. Area and percent of forestland with significantly diminished soil organic matter and/or changes in other soil chemical properties.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
4.e. Area and percent of forestland with significant compaction or change in soil physical properties resulting from human activities.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
4.f. Percent of water bodies in forest areas (e.g. stream kilometers, lake hectares) with significant variance of biological diversity from the historic range of variability.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
4.g. Percent of water bodies in forest areas (e.g. stream kilometers, lake hectares) with significant variation from the historic range of variability in pH, dissolved oxygen, levels of chemicals (electrical conductivity), sedimentation or temperature change.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
4.h. Area and percent of forestland experiencing an accumulation of persistent toxic substances.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	

CRITERION 5: Maintenance of Forest Contribution to Global Carbon Cycles

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
5.a. Total forest ecosystem biomass and carbon pool, and if appropriate, by forest type, age class, and successional stages.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
5.b. Contribution of forest ecosystems to be the total carbon budget, including absorption and release of carbon (standing biomass, coarse wood debris, peat and soil carbon.)	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
5.c. Contribution of forest products to the global carbon budget.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	

**CRITERION 6: Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term
Multiple Socio-Economic Benefits to Meet the Needs of Societies**

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
<i>Production and Consumption</i>		
6.1.a. Value and volume of wood and wood products production , including value added through downstream processing.	I.12. Improve data collection and information dissemination on the supply and demand of wood and non-wood products including the prices of these products and their substitutes.	Medium
	I.41. Explore ways to establish full cost internalization of wood products and non-wood substitutes, as well as externalities, and share information on findings and implementation.	
6.1.b. Value and quantities of production of non-wood forest products .	I.12. Improve data collection and information dissemination on the supply and demand of wood and non-wood products including the prices of these products and their substitutes.	Medium

**CRITERION 6: Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term
Multiple Socio-Economic Benefits to Meet the Needs of Societies (cont.)**

<i>Investment in Forest Sector</i>		
6.3.a. Value of investment, including investment in forest growing, forest health and management, planted forests , wood processing, recreation and tourism.	I.17. Enhance the role of plantations as a mechanism for reducing deforestation and forest degradation of natural forests.	Low
	I.18. Implement public and private sector policies and programs to meet increasing demands for wood and non-wood products and services , including fuelwood and wood energy, from sustainably managed forests.	
6.3.b. Level of expenditure on research and development , and education .	I.14. Create awareness of the importance of issues related to deforestation and forest degradation and the multiple values of forests.	Medium
	I.18. Implement public and private sector policies and programs to meet increasing demands for wood and non-wood products and services , including fuelwood and wood energy, from sustainably managed forests.	
	I.34. Strengthen forest research by formulating national policies, programs and strategies and by coordinating the implementation of research programs.	
	I.39. Identify and prioritize interdisciplinary forest research needs at the national and eco-regional levels.	
6.3.c. Extension and use of new and improved technologies .	I.43. Develop and adapt technologies , including traditional forest-related knowledge, for increasing sustainable utilization of lesser used species.	Medium
6.3.d. Rates of return on investment.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
<i>Cultural, Social, and Spiritual Needs and Values</i>		
6.4.a. Area and percent of forestland managed in relation to the total area of forestland to protect the range of cultural, social and spiritual needs and values .	I.20. Develop and implement appropriate planning and management strategies for the representative protection and conservation of the full range of forest values on an ecosystem basis within and outside protected areas.	Low
	I.23. Develop and implement methodologies and criteria to assess the adequacy , consistency, condition and effectiveness of protected areas and their management.	
6.4.b. Non-consumptive-use forest values .	I.20. Develop and implement appropriate planning and management strategies for the representative protection and conservation of the full range of forest values on an ecosystem basis within and outside protected areas.	Low

**CRITERION 6: Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term
Multiple Socio-Economic Benefits to Meet the Needs of Societies (cont.)**

<i>Employment and Community Needs</i>		
6.5.a. Direct and indirect employment in the forest sector and the forest sector employment as a proportion of total employment.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
6.5.b. Average wage rates and injury rates in major employment categories within the forest sector.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
6.5.c. Viability and adaptability to changing economic conditions, of forest dependent communities, including indigenous communities.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
6.5.d. Area and percent of forestland used for subsistence purposes.	I.3. Develop and implement appropriate policies and mechanisms to secure land tenure , recognize access to and use of forest resources by local and/or indigenous communities in order to support sustainable forest management.	Low

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management

Indicator	Related Summarized Proposals	Linkage
<i>Extent to which the legal framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) supports the conservation and sustainable management of forests, including the extent to which it:</i>		
7.1.a. Clarifies property rights , provides for appropriate land tenure arrangements , recognizes customary and traditional rights of indigenous people , and provides means of resolving property disputes by due process.	I.3. Develop and implement appropriate policies and mechanisms to secure land tenure , recognize access to and use of forest resources by local and/or indigenous communities in order to support sustainable forest management.	High
	I.45. Develop and implement national legislation and policies , including the application of intellectual property rights, to respect, maintain, protect and apply traditional forest-related knowledge.	
7.1.b. Provides for periodic forest-related planning, assessment, and policy review that recognizes the range of forest values , including coordination with relevant sectors.	I.1. Develop and implement a holistic national forest program which integrates the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and values in a way that is consistent with national, sub-national and local policies and strategies .	High
	I.5. Improve cooperation, coordination and partnerships in support of sustainable forest management within a national forest program, by involving relevant stakeholders including indigenous people, forest owners, women and local communities in forest decision making and utilizing appropriate expertise in international and regional organizations.	

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management (cont.)

	I.10. Prepare national information on sustainable forest management , including forest resource assessments and forest statistics on wood and non-wood forest products and services.	
	I.13. Establish improved mechanisms to consult stakeholders on the identification of the full range of forest goods and services and to make forest-related information and progress reports widely available to policy makers and relevant stakeholders .	
	I.27. Develop and support partnerships which include indigenous and local communities and management approaches, including those that embody traditional lifestyles, to reduce pressures on dryland forests and promote their sustainable management and regeneration.	
7.1.c. Provides opportunities for public participation in public policy and decision making related to forests and public access to information.	I.5. Improve cooperation, coordination and partnerships in support of sustainable forest management within a national forest program, by involving relevant stakeholders including indigenous people, forest owners, women and local communities in forest decision making and utilizing appropriate expertise in international and regional organizations.	High
	I.13. Establish improved mechanisms to consult stakeholders on the identification of the full range of forest goods and services and to make forest-related information and progress reports widely available to policy makers and relevant stakeholders.	
7.1.d. Encourages best practice codes for forest management.	I.4. Develop and implement codes of conduct to encourage private sector activities consistent with sustainable forest management.	High
	I.32. Adopt a preventative approach to the reduction of damaging air pollution.	
7.1.e. Provides for the management of forests to conserve special environmental, cultural, social and/or scientific values .	I.20. Develop and implement appropriate planning and management strategies for the representative protection and conservation of the full range of forest values on an ecosystem basis.	

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management (cont.)

<i>Extent to which the institutional framework supports the conservation and sustainable management of forests, including the capacity to:</i>		
7.2.a. Provide for public involvement activities and public education, awareness and extension programs, and make available forest related information.	I.12. Improve data collection and information dissemination on the supply and demand of wood and non-wood products including the prices of these products and their substitutes.	High
	I.13. Establish improved mechanisms to consult stakeholders on the identification of the full range of forest goods and services and to make forest-related information and progress reports widely available to policy makers and relevant stakeholders.	
	I.14. Create awareness of the importance of issues related to deforestation and forest degradation and the multiple values of forests.	
	I.21. Develop and implement partnership mechanisms to engage forest owners, private sector, indigenous people and local communities in the planning and management of forest conservation areas.	
	I.36. Further develop and enhance widespread access to forest research and information systems making best use of existing mechanisms and networks.	
	I.38. Involve relevant interested parties in the extension, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of forest research and ensure appropriate prior consents are obtained for research programs.	
7.2.b. Undertake and implement periodic forest-related planning, assessment, and policy review including cross-sectoral planning and coordination.	I.1. Develop and implement a holistic national forest program which integrates the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and values in a way that is consistent with national, sub-national and local policies and strategies.	High
	I.5. Improve cooperation, coordination and partnerships in support of sustainable forest management within a national forest program, by involving relevant stakeholders including indigenous people, forest owners, women and local communities in forest decision making and utilizing appropriate expertise in international and regional organizations.	
	I.6. Monitor, evaluate and report on implementation progress of a national forest program, incorporating the use of criteria and indicators to assess trends in the state of the forests and progress towards sustainable forest management.	
	I.16. Develop and implement integrated national policies, strategies, economic instruments and mechanisms for supporting sustainable forest management and addressing deforestation and forest degradation.	
	I.26. Undertake integrated and coordinated actions to address dryland forest issues at the international, national and local levels.	

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management (cont.)

	I.27. Develop and support partnerships which include indigenous and local communities and management approaches, including those that embody traditional lifestyles, to reduce pressures on dryland forests and promote their sustainable management and regeneration.	
	I.28. Encourage cooperation and coordination of activities concerning forests and trees in environmentally critical areas, including systematic data collection and analysis .	
	I.34. Strengthen forest research by formulating national policies, programs and strategies and by coordinating the implementation of research programs.	
7.2.c. Develop and maintain human resource skills across relevant disciplines.	I.35. Mobilize resources, foster public and private sector joint ventures, build capacity and strengthen research institutions, networks and consortia to extend forest research at the local, national and international levels.	Low
	I.44. Collaborate with and enhance the capacity of indigenous people to identify, map and promote the understanding and application of traditional forest-related knowledge at the local, national and international levels.	
7.2.d. Develop and maintain efficient physical infrastructure to facilitate the supply of forest products and services and support forest management.	I.18. Implement public and private sector policies and programs to meet increasing demands for wood and non-wood products and services , including fuelwood and wood energy, from sustainably managed forests.	Medium
7.2.e. Enforce laws, regulations and guidelines.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
<i>Extent to which the economic framework (economic policies and measures) supports the conservation and sustainable management of forests through:</i>		
7.3.a. Investment and taxation policies and a regulatory environment which recognize the long-term nature of investments and permit the flow of capital in and out of the forest sector in response to market signals, non-market economic valuations, and public policy decisions in order to meet long-term demands for forest products and services .	I.16. Develop and implement integrated national policies, strategies, economic instruments and mechanisms for supporting sustainable forest management and addressing deforestation and forest degradation.	High
	I.18. Implement public and private sector policies and programs to meet increasing demands for wood and non-wood products and services , including fuelwood and wood energy, from sustainably managed forests.	
	I.22. Develop and implement innovative mechanisms and improved coordination of donor activity for effectively financing , encouraging and implementing integrated cross-sectoral policies to support forest conservation.	

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management (cont.)

7.3.b. Non-discriminatory trade policies for forest products.	III.2. Undertake measures to improve market access for forest goods and services, including the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade , in accordance with existing international obligations and to promote a mutually supportive relationship between environment and trade.	High
	III.3. Improve market transparency for trade in forest products and services and consider measures to reduce illegal trade in wood and non-wood forest products.	
<i>Capacity to measure and monitor changes in the conservation and sustainable management of forests, including:</i>		
7.4.a. Availability and extent of up-to-date data, statistics and other information important to measuring or describing indicators associated with criteria 1-7 .	I.6. Monitor , evaluate and report on implementation progress of a national forest program, incorporating the use of criteria and indicators to assess trends in the state of the forests and progress towards sustainable forest management.	High
	I.10. Prepare national information on sustainable forest management , including forest resource assessments and forest statistics on wood and non-wood forest products and services.	
	I.11. Improve the collection of quantitative data on values of all forest goods and services and environmental and social impacts of changes in forest use to assist policy and investment decisions.	
	I.12. Improve data collection and information dissemination on the supply and demand of wood and non-wood products including the prices of these products and their substitutes.	
	I.23. Develop and implement methodologies and criteria to assess the adequacy , consistency, condition and effectiveness of protected areas and their management.	
	I.25. Analyze past experiences and monitor trends in dryland forests, including biophysical, social, economic and institutional factors .	
	I.28. Encourage cooperation and coordination of activities concerning forests and trees in environmentally critical areas, including systematic data collection and analysis .	
	I.31. Develop national assessment and monitoring methods , extend regional programs for monitoring impacts of air pollution and provide factual information about transboundary air pollution. I.39. Further develop, field test and promote the use of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, including appropriate criteria and indicators for traditional forest-related knowledge and air pollution, and support efforts to harmonize associated concepts and	

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management (cont.)

7.4.b. Scope, frequency and statistical reliability of forest inventories, assessments, monitoring and other relevant information.	I.6. Monitor, evaluate and report on implementation progress of a national forest program, incorporating the use of criteria and indicators to assess trends in the state of the forests and progress towards sustainable forest management.	High
	I.10. Prepare national information on sustainable forest management, including forest resource assessments and forest statistics on wood and non-wood forest products and services.	
	I.12. Improve data collection and information dissemination on the supply and demand of wood and non-wood products including the prices of these products and their substitutes.	
	I.13. Establish improved mechanisms to consult stakeholders on the identification of the full range of forest goods and services and to make forest-related information and progress reports widely available to policy makers and relevant stakeholders.	
	I.40. Extend research into forest inventory and monitoring techniques , as well as the development of efficient methods for the valuation of all forest goods and services, and for the identification of costs and benefits of sustainable forest management.	
7.4.c. Compatibility with other countries in measuring, monitoring and reporting on indicators.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	
<i>Capacity to conduct and apply research and development aimed at improving forest management and delivery of forest goods and services, including:</i>		
7.5.a. Development of scientific understanding of forest ecosystem characteristics and functions.	I.30. Raise awareness and disseminate data on the ecological, social, cultural and economic contributions of planted and natural forests in the rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests in environmentally critical areas.	Medium
	I.33. Identify and prioritize interdisciplinary forest research needs at the national and eco-regional levels.	

CRITERION 7: Legal, Institutional and Economic Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management (cont.)

7.5.b. Development of methodologies to measure and integrate environmental and social costs and benefits into markets and public policies, and to reflect forest related resource depletion or replenishment in national accounting systems.	I.11. Improve the collection of quantitative data on values of all forest goods and services and environmental and social impacts of changes in forest use to assist policy and investment decisions.	High
	I.15. Study and analyze historical and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation , including the impacts of transboundary pollution, poverty, fuelwood collection and processes outside the forest sector.	
	I.19. Analyze the full life cycle costs and benefits , including environmental impacts , of forest products and their substitutes as a basis for reviewing policies that affect their relative prices and for developing incentives to support sustainable forest management and combat deforestation and forest degradation.	
	I.40. Extend research into forest inventory and monitoring techniques, as well as the development of efficient methods for the valuation of all forest goods and services , and for the identification of costs and benefits of sustainable forest management.	
	I.41. Explore ways to establish full cost internalization of wood products and non-wood substitutes, as well as externalities , and share information on findings and implementation.	
7.5.c. New technologies and the capacity to assess the socioeconomic consequences associated with the introduction of new technologies.	I.11. Improve the collection of quantitative data on values of all forest goods and services and environmental and social impacts of changes in forest use to assist policy and investment decisions.	Medium
	I.43. Develop and adapt technologies , including traditional forest-related knowledge, for increasing sustainable utilization of lesser used species.	
7.5.d. Enhancement of ability to predict impacts of human intervention on forests.	I.11. Improve the collection of quantitative data on values of all forest goods and services and environmental and social impacts of changes in forest use to assist policy and investment decisions.	Medium
	I.15. Study and analyze historical and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation , including the impacts of transboundary pollution, poverty, fuelwood collection and processes outside the forest sector.	
7.5.e. Ability to predict impacts on forests of possible climate change.	<i>No corresponding Proposal</i>	